BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Thursday, August 18, 1814.

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We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival at this port of the Ship Cumbrian Capt. Cooper.—She left England on the 10th of May and the Isle of France on the 30th July. The following passengers came in her, viz.

Mr. Stratton senior merchant, Madras Civil Service.

Major Ligthgow.

Captain Kinnersly, Bombay Infantry.

Mr. Morris writer Ditto.

Messrs Tod, and Kay, assistant Surgeons Do.

Mr. Forbes, free merchant.

Miss Stayley and Mr. Branham.

Four Miss Greaves's.

The Caroline, of this port, reached the Isle of France on the same day the Cumbrian quitted it.

The *Rose*, the *Carnarthen* and the *Hussar* Frigate reached England on the 2d of May.

HEADS of INTELLIGENCE.

Paris capitulated to the allies on the 31st March—Buonaparte then at Fontainbleau with 40,000 men.

3d April.—The senate of France decreed that the Emperor Napoleon and his Family had forfeited all right to the Throne of France and absolved the people and army from their oath of allegiance.

The senate formed a provisional government of 5 members—Talleyrand president.

6th April.—Buonaparte in form abdicated the throne of France.

7th.—The senate announced the adoption of a constitution of 129 articles for the government of France, under the dominion of their antient line of Kings.

10th.—A battle was fought between Lord Wellington's and Soult's armies near Toulouse; both being unacquainted with the events at Paris—Lord Wellington entered Toulouse on the 12th.

12th.—Monsieur made his public entrance in to Paris.

13th.—The senate decreed all prisoners of war restored to their respective powers, and ordered all conscripts to return to their homes.

14th.—The senate tendered the government of France to Monsieur as Lieut. General of the Kingdom 'till the arrival of Louis 18th.

20th.—Louis 18th entered London in great state accompanied by the Prince Regent &c. &c

21st.—Buonaparté set off from Fontainbleau for the Isle of Elba, on a pension of 6 millions of livres.

23d.—A convention for the suspension of Hostilities by sea and Land between Great Britain and France signed at Paris by Lord Castlereagh.—after 12. days no Prizes good in the channel and North seas, 1 Month to the Equator, and 5. Months to all other Parts of the World.

On the same day, 23d April, a convention was signed at Paris between France and the allied powers; all places within the limits of France as they were in 1792, to be evacuated by the allied armies, all beyond those limits to be restored by France—Beauharnois in Italy had signified his adhesion to the government of France as also all the French Marshals.

In a sortie from Bayonne Sir John Hope had been wounded, and made Prisoner.

Peace concluded between England and Denmark—The Danish possessions in the East Indies restored.

A definitive treaty of peace between France, England and the allies in great forwardness at Paris.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia, where expected in London from Paris.

Buonaparte's consort was to retire to Parma

1.—May Marquis Wellington created Duke of Wellington Sir John Hope Baron Niddry—Sir Thomas Graham, Baron Lyndoch, Sir S. Cotton Baron Cumbermere. Sir Rd. Hill Baron Hill, and Sir W. Beresford Baron Beresford.

1.—Louis 18th made his entrance into Paris in great state attended by all the French Marshals &c. &c.

Buonaparté is said to have solicited permission to retire to Great Britain which was refused, he then solicited the appointment of a British Frigate to protect him on his passage to Elba and during his residence there;—which having been also refused, they bundled him off under convoy of a party of Cossacks.

Peace between Denmark and Sweden—Norway ceded to the latter.

Transports had left Portsmouth previous to the Sailing of the Cumbrian, for the French Coast to convoy 10,000 Men of Lord Wellington's Army to America, and 10,000 more were expected to follow.

The Cumbrian Sailed from Portsmouth with 30 Sail under Convoy of the Achille 74, of which the following Indiamen formed part. Rendez-vous-Madeira

Prince Regent;—For Madras and Bengal.

Surry.—for Bengal.

Marchioness of Ely.—for St. Helena, Isle, of France and Bengal.

Mr, Elliot Governor of Madras on board the Prince Regent.

Mr. Hastings was nominated to the privy council

The Princes Charlotte of Wales was expected to be married in July.

Lord Bridport dead.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1814, Eight P. M.

Dispatches have been this day received at this Office from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. announcing the abdication of the Crowns of France and Italy, by Napoleon Buonaparté, in terms of which the following is a translation:

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the Thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which is not ready to make to the interest of France.

Done at the Palace of Fontainbleau, the April 1814,

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9th 1814.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814, Two A. M.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh.

MY LORD, *Paris March, 31, 1814.*

The Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations.

The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive notre Liberateur," "Vive le Roi de Prusse."

Very many persons appeared with white cockades; and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII." "Vive les Bourbons, which gradually increased.

Their imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to Champs Elysées, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente.

It is impossible to discribe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch; the most striking were, the national guard in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the Allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action: the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace, and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance. A rope placed round the neck of the Statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it and crying "A bas le Tyran!"

Much was said in the crowd, of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with Great Britain.

The occupation of Lyons and Bourdeaux was known to all the people; as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favour of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1814.

Foreign-Office, April 16, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Paris, April 13, 1814.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortège; but as the Bourbon family has been so long resident in England; I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting His Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British missions here present attended, and, with the Field-Marshals of the empire, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the pleasure of the people.

Foreign-Office. April 16, 1814.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

Madrid, March 29, 1814.

MY LORD,

On the 28th instant a courier arrived from Catalonia, with a letter from King Ferdinand the 7th to the Regency, containing the gratifying intelligence of his arrival at Gerona in perfect health, on the 24th instant. His Majesty concludes his letter by expressing his satisfaction at finding himself restored to his country, and surrounded by a people and by an army whose fidelity towards him has been equally generous and persevering.

No words can convey a just impression of the joy and enthusiasm with which this intelligence was received at Madrid. The feeling manifested by the inhabitants of the capital upon this occasion affords a most satisfactory testimony of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to their legitimate Sovereign.

The same courier brought from General Copons, the Commander in Chief of Catalonia, a letter, in which he states, that having learnt that the King was to be at Perpignan on the 20th instant, and to continue his journey to Gerona by the route of Figueras, he had proceeded to Bascara upon the banks of the river Fluvia, in order to make the necessary preparations for His Majesty's reception; that on the 24th the King presented himself on the left bank of the river Fluvia, escorted by Marshal Suchet and a detachment of French troops; that the French troops having halted, and His Majesty having crossed the river with his suite, composed of Spaniards only, General Copons advanced with his troops to receive the King, and attended him to Gerona.

It appears that the King was accompanied by his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, but that his brother the Infant Don Carlos had remained at Figueras, on account of indisposition; he was, however, expected to join the King on the following day.

I beg to offer to your Lordship my most cordial congratulations upon an event which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne of Spain. And it cannot but be gratifying to the British nation to reflect, that this is no less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valour and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance, and loyalty of the Spanish people,

I have the honour to be &c.

H. WELLESLEY.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 16, 1814.

Dispatches, of the following are extracts, have been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington.

Samatan, March 25, 1814.

The enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes, on the 26th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced guard of the cavalry attached to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, under Major-General Fane, who attacked the enemy's rear-guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them. I inclose Major-General Fane's report to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 13th light dragoons.

Borde, 9 P. M. March 22.

SIR,

Having advanced as ordered, I came up with the enemy's rear-guard, about one league from St. Gaudens. It was supported by four or five squadrons of dragoons, formed upon the height in front of the town.

With two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons, supported by part of the 3d dragoon guards, I drove in their advance, and their support having remained too long in front of St. Gaudens, the 13th dragoons were enabled to come up with it. They charged the enemy's squadrons with the greatest gallantry, and drove them through the town. The enemy having again formed beyond the town, they were again attacked, and pursued more than two miles.

A number of the enemy have been killed, and one hundred and two men, and about the same number of horses, taken. Thirty of the men are badly wounded.

Captain M'Alister, who led the advance, much distinguished himself, and nothing could exceed the bravery and good conduct of the whole of the regiment.

I had reason to be much satisfied with the conduct of Brigade Major Dunbar, who was amongst the foremost in the attack.

My loss has been very trifling; I hope not more than four or five wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. FANE, Major-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, &c. &c. &c.

Extract from Lord Wellington.

Seysses, April 1, 1814.

The enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th instant. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne, as tête-de-pont, which they occupied in considerable force: and the remainder of the army is in the town, or immediately behind it.

The great fall of rain in the course of the last & the begining of this week; and the melting of the show in the mountains, have increased the river to such a degree, and renders the current so rapid, as to frustrate all our endeavours to lay our bridge below the town.

According to my last accounts from Bourdeaux of the 26th, His Majesty's ships had not yet entered the river.

Nothing of importance occurred lately in Catalonia.

No Commander in Chief for Bombay appointed.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS; by M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE.

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